mes River Valley Railroad. The happy day has come. The James over Valley is to be brought into the world. In Iron home is to follow the noble river Powsatan from tidewater to the mounad bring and carry the wealth of y. The day that so many have wait-so long is upon us at test. The far-men who years ago used their best rers to have a railroad constructed valley in the State may now, if they iving, see indubitable evidence of settless of their hopes at an early day. retired business-men of Richmond on have a line of railroad through a lovely and beautiful country which they con dot with cheerful farm-houses and beatsi-ful residences, and no longer enty the manns upon the Mudson, nor the castles upon Rhine. An hour's ride will land the icken denizens of this city in a reton of loveliness, quietude, refreshing air, ad abundance. We must sid the new railand company to make a tand of Goshen out I the fair country that iles between Lyncharg and Richmond.

We write as baying unbounded confithat a new railroad will soon extend com this city to the Olico river. Well, that is a long distance; and there is no contract to bulld one further than Ckfton Forge; but we take it for granted that a railroad which will be more than equal to our grand sapeake and Ohio road cannot stop this ide of the fields of the teeming West, or, at the shortest, the inexhaustible mines of West Virginia. Either the latter road must d at once to lay down a second track Clifton Forge to Huntington, or the ompany will have to make its way to waters of the Ohio. We only speak of se last as logical results of a railroad to Clifton Forge; and we do so entirely without authority to speak for any company or

There are so many possibilities latent in this grand scheme that we will not trust ourselves to speak of them just now, lest we might be set down as having visited Sir Thomas Mone's famous Nowhere. Our local columns will furnish the details which every reader will wish to see for

Richmond will now take a new depar ture in her career of prosperity. She has grown since the war from a city of 50,000 to a city of 80,000 inhabitants. The busiess " booms" come to her periodically. Her real estate jumps up above its real value once in so many years, and then advances no more for several successive years. She has now been lying in this latter condition for a number of years. Now is the time for a very large advance-say per cent. in her real estate. So as to iness. It must increase not in arithmetical but in geometrical progression. If our manufacturers sold twenty millions of dollars' worth of their wares last year, they must sell a hundred millions of dollars' worth of them the first year after the comletion of a railroad from this city to Clifon Forge. So as to merchants. And so as to all our interests of all sorts. But we said we wouldn't crow too much.

We welcome the northern gentlemen who are to do this invaluable work for Wirginia, and we trust and believe that they may never have cause to regret the investment of their capital here. Every such investthis Union binding them more closely to-

The Rives Case. The following paragraphs explain them-

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Rives case is in perfect accord with the opinion expressed by this journal when the restion presented therein first came into ored man has a perfect right to serve on jury, there is no way of compelling a udge to make up a jury in whole or in part

of colored men. "A mixed jury," says the court, "is not essential to the equal protection of the laws." It is amazing that any man who has attained to the dignity Federal bench should bave for a mo nent entertained the opinion that it is.— Philadelphia Times.

Judge Rives will now have a feeling sense of his unwisdom. What will be undertaken next?—Richmond Dispatch.

A careful reading of the decision of the

Supreme Court of the United States in the case referred to will show both these journals that they have sadly mistaken its purport.—Richmond Wing.

"A careful reading" of the decision of

the Supreme Court shows that the Whiq "sadly mistaken its purport." If the ion of that court had touched no other ints than those raised by Judge Rives, we should have had nothing to say in conemnation of the court's action. Of course, we have not seen the full opinion of the court, we cannot be entirely sure that its ion has not been misreported. We neve, however, read Judge FIELD's dissenting opinion, and from it, as well as from the report in the papers of the court's deciaton, we inforthat this decision was exactly what the Philadelphia Times says in the above-quoted paragraph that it was. Here is the language of the Court as it was sent

out from Washington last Manday : "The Constitution and laws of Virginia do not exclude colored citizens from ser-vice on juries. The petition for removal, therefore, did not present a case for removal, under the 64ist section. The defendant in this case moved in the State court that the peaker be so modified that one-third or some this case moved in the State court that the realise be so modified that one-third or some proportion of the jusy should be composed of his own race. The denial of that motion was not a denial of a dight secured to him by any law, prouding for the equal civit rights of citizens of the United States, or hy any statute, or by the fontieent amendment. A marked jury in a particular case is not essential to the equal protection of the laws. It is artight to which any colored man is entitled that in the selection of juries to pass upon his life, liverty, or property there shall be also exclusion of his race, and no discrimination against them because of his color. But that is a different thing from that which was claimed as af right and desired in the state court—viz., a right to have the jusy supposed in part of colored guen. From the motion to reconsider was rejected on the laws, it is articled in the state that is a different thing from the federal court had no rughtful jurisdiction of the phesoners to the State supporties must be granted, and the Court was estated to have a jury composed to the position that the negro was sutified to have a jury composed to the position that the negro was sutified to have a jury composed partir of negrous. The Court says that he form the grow that he had no rughtful jurisdiction of the phesoners to the State supporties must be granted, and the Court was sutified to have a jury composed partir of negrous. The Court says that he

I ground was eat from under him by. He took the position that the ne-te estitled to have a jury composed of negroes. The Court says that he is entitled to such a jury. The Court no, amphatically that the denial of the or estitled to have a jury composed of segrous. The Court says that he destitled to such a jury. The Court so, supplied that the denial of the laws a jury composed partly of a was "not a denial of a right set is have a jury composed partly of a was "not a denial of a right set is have a jury composed partly of a was "not a denial of a right set is have a jury composed partly of a was "not a denial of a right set is have "not a denial of a right set is have "not a denial of a right set is have "not a denial of a right set is have "not a denial of a right set is have "not a denial of a right set is have "not a denial of a right set is have "not a denial of a right set is him the old law. One provision is that the commissioner's books shall be examined by the Board of Supervisors.

Means. Frazier and Lacy "poke against the bill.

Mr. Farr addressed the House in favor of the bill and deciared that no increase of texation was meditated (as charged), but what he wanted was all

ed to the United States cour's for trial, but not for the reasons set forth by Judge Rivas. So that if Judge Rivas has not now a "zeeling sense of his unwisdom," it is because he has the hide of a rhinoceron, or case because he is incapable of understanding what the Supreme Court of the United States has so emphatically said concerning his silly opinions.

You are made to say freenly-seven. We said there's eight. But Mr. Sawaro said thirty-seven, and our calculation of the number needed for ratification was based upon this number—namely, twenty-eight, that being three-fourths of thirty-seven, but not of thirty-eight. Doubtless the twenty-eight made us my thirty-eight. It was a case of heterophemy.

Yes, you are perfectly right; and the Dispatch made the error. The Constitutional Convention, known as the "Black-and-Tan," met in this city in 1868, not

That Convention assembled on the 3d o December, 1867. So it is the State and not the Dispatch which has to ucknowledge a

We cannot republish the poem our Wischester correspondent requests us to re-publish unless she will send it to us.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA

THURSDAY, March 4, 1880. SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock A. M .- Lieu topant-Governor Walker in the chair.

Mr. ELLIOTT offered a resolution that the calendar be dispensed with, and that for to-day only local and private Senate bills be considered. Adopted. THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILEOAD.

The Senate considered the resolution re

questing the Governor to return to the Senate House bill No. 154, authorizing the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company to construct and work a branch of the road to of the prisoners Price and Smith as his acdeep water on the Chesapeake bay, &c.
This resolution was offered by Mr. FulKenson several days since and laid over.
The resolution was opposed by Messrs.
Konner, Atkinson, and Cannon, and was pending when the morning hour expired. CHANGE OF HOUR.

A resolution was adopted changing the bour of the afternoon session from 8 P. M.

to 5 P. M. on the Calendar. The bill to incorporate Jefferson Lodge,

The bill to incorporate Jenerson Loage, Knights of Pythias, was passed. A number of other unimportant local bills were advanced and same passed. The bill for the relief of the securities of

7. Messrs. ELLIOTT and SMITH of Nelson advocated, and Mr. Paul. opposed the bill. After considering some other unimportant bids, the bill to authorize the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to discharge its indebtedness to the State in State bonds came up. This bill was discussed at some length by Mr. Daniel against and Mr. Riddleberger in favor of it.

of it.
The bill was ordered to its engrossment by a vote of ayes 18, noes 15. MISCELLANEOUS.

Bill fixing the pay of the Clerk of the Ser te at \$1,600 was passed.

Bill to release L. W. Wimbish, late trea surer of Mecklenburg county, from a fine

was passed.

The Senate was still engaged on the caler dar when the chair was vacated, at 3 P. M. Afternoon Session. The Senate met at 5 P. M., and proceeded

to the consideration of Senate bills.

The bill to allow the Upper Appomattox Company to discharge its indebtedness in bonds was ordered to its engrossment.

The bill appropristing \$10,000 to the Yorktown Centennial was rejected.

Mr. CANNON moved to reconsider, and the motion was laid on the table.

The bill to authorize the State to buy not poses of the said Centennial was passed by.

The bill to publish the general laws in some newspaper of the State was passed—
ayes, 21; noes, 16. exceeding five acres of land for the pur-The following were passed :

To incorporate Old Point Lodge, I. O.

To authorize the trustees of the John Wesley church to borrow money.
To incorporate Freedom Lodge, in the county of Loudoun.
To provide for submitting the question of liquor license or no license to the voters of the towa of Waynesbero'.
To allow the Richmond and Danville

Railroad Company to discharge its indebted-ness—ayes, 25; noes, 9. Mr. Daniel moved to reconsider. The motion was rejected by a vote of ayes 12, noes 22.

A number of other unimportant bills were

passed and advanced on the calendar, and be Senate adjourned at 7:20 P. M. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Speaker LACY called the House to order

at 11 o'clock. PRESENTED AND REFERRED. By Mr. Pirrs : Bill entitled an act for

the protection of duck blinds. ASSESSMENT OF LANDS.

At 12 o'clock the House proceeded to the consideration of the assessment bill, reported from the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Lady in the char.
Mr. Frazier moved to amend so as to re-

Mr. FRAZER moved to smend so as to require the assessors to "assess the cash value" of lands and lots.

Mr. Moffert opposed the amen lment as contrary to the Constitution's provisions.

Mr. Duke also opposed the amendment, and argued that the land should be assessed at its value upon the usual terms of sale in the neighborhood.

Mr. BAILEY moved to dismiss the bill. He argued that the sense of the Constitution was that the Legislature should determine cash value or not; the only way to get at the value of land was to find what it would sell

for for cash. But he preferred the present law to the pending bill, and therefore fa-vexed the dismissal of the latter. The amendment was agreed to on recorded vote (Reidjusters voting "Aye" general-

property, per onal and real, to bear an equal barden, believing now that much personal property escapes.

Mr. Mr. myerr spoke in favor of the bill, and sater having been amended it was ordered to engrossment.

Evening Session.

At the evening session the Blacksburg College matter was discussed by Measts. Barbour and Bailer for the ranjority report and Messrs. Lyons and Patne for the minority report.

The question being on the adoption of the resolution of Mr. Barbour as an amendment to the report for a reorganization—root and branch—the vote was: ayes, 61; noes, 22,

The report of the majority and resolution were ordered to engrossment.

West Point.

WEST POINT.

The West Point Warehouse and Terminal Railroad Company bill was ordered to ngrossment. Several bills were advanced. Adjourned.

The Walton Murder in Louisa Mitchell's Last Statement, &c.

Special Correspondence of the Dispatch.]
LOUISA COURTHOUSE, VA., March 4, 1880.
Three of the five colored persons resorted in yesterday's Dispatch, as arrested upon a recent statement of the condemned risoner, Albert Mitchell, were yesterday ischarged, and the two retained in custody tere the only supported real miles. were the only suspected real guilty parties.
The names of these two are Dawson Price and "Ditcher" Smith, mulatoes. Price is Mitchell's father-in-law. Biligent efforts Mitchell's father-in-law. Biligent efforts will be put forth to secure corroborative testimony of Mitchell's statement, without which no case can be made against the newly-arrested parties. If such corroborative testimony can be adduced there will be quite a turn in the history of this erime, and the detection and sunishment of the accomplises of a and punishment of the accomplices of a condemned murderer will have been occa-sioned by the recapture of this criminal afsioned by the recapture of this criminal after a flight from justice, caused by his meeting with a terrible accident, and innocent parties vindicated after being in the shackles of the law for this damnable crime, and with the almost universal verdict of "guilty" hanging over them. It remains to be seen, however, whether such corroborative testimony can be adduced and orative testimony can be adduced, and bence whether this new phase of the case will amount to anything or not.

Mitchell now eliminates William Talley and Eliza Jackson and substitutes the names

of the prisoners Frice and Smith as his accomplices, giving as his reason for saying
in his former confession that Tailey and
Jackson were the guilty parties that Price
put him up to it because be (Price) had
learned that detectives were in the neighborhood, and suspected Mitchell would be
arrested; and knowing the general sentiarrested; and knowing the general senti-ment of the neighborhood to be that Talley and Jackson were the guilty parties, pre-vailed on him (Mitchell) to implicate these two parties, thereby shielding himself and Smith; and as the inducement for Mitchell so to act, led him to believe that he would be let off by testifying against the said parties. Mitchell gives a detailed account of the manner in which the plan was concected and executed, not shielding him-N. C. Talisferro was passed—ayes, 23; noes, 7. Messrs. Elliott and Smirh of Nelson to the execution of the damnable deed coincides with his original confession, except the substitution of the new names and the elimination of Talley and Jackson thereby. He states that he stood guard while the other two went in the store and committed the deed; heard the scoffle, and was foliated by the parties with the and was joined by the parties with the money and goods when they had completed the bendish deed; that they had three hundred dollars in greenbacks and seventy-five dollars in silver; that he was given a small portion, and was threatened with his life if he revealed the crime; states the articles of goods brought out of the store—comprising boots, bed-ticking, &c.—and that they were deposited in certain bollow trees (which were found to be at the identical spot described by him), and that the money was hid under rails of a certain cow-pen; that Price rode to a store in Hanover to spend the money; that he (Mitchell) was going to marry Price's daughter, and that the want of money to get up a wedding frolic was the origin of the crime, and that Smith entered into it cheerfully, saying he didn't like Mr. Walton, anybow—that he had respond to the state of th

fused to credit him for a pair of boots.

The prevailing opinion has all the time been that Mitchell's first statement was true, but there were a few who held to the belief that while his statement was true, but there were a few who held to the belief that while his statement was true in the main, he substituted the names of Talley and Jackson, and shielded his guilty accomplices, reasoning on the very hypothesis that Mitchell now states as his reason for his action in this particular. Price and Smith were arrested when Mitchell was, but were liberated forthwith. Mitchell stated that these two but were liberated forthwith. Mitchell stated that these two were his accomplices sometime subsequent to his first confession. This was told to a prisoner confined in the same cell for a different offence, and, after Mitchell wholly retracted his first statement, Price ran up in jail one day, while the jailor was in Mitchell's cell, and stated to him to "stick to his first statement," which circumstance has always been regarded as singular.

Mitchell is getting on very well. A skill-th physician attends to his log. I think he

comstance has always been regarded as singular.

Mitchell is getting on very well. A skilful physician attends to his leg. I think be has little if any hope now of escaping the gallows, and hence I think any statement he makes now can be relied on more fully than any heretofore made. It is hinted that application may be made to the Governor to pardon him in order that he may testify against the newly-arrested parties. He states that he was assisted in perfecting his escape by Wilson Kenny, a colored prisoner confined in the same cell with him, but Kenny received no compensation for his work, inasmuca as all profit to him, in the way of escape, was foiled by his being conveyed to the penitentary before the way of egress had been successfully completed. He describes his escape and journey very minutely. He says he did not go home, as was generally believed, but took to the railroad and made for the West, reaching Gordon and made for the west of the scenario and comfort is conducted to the same cell with him, but the accident which occasioned the loss of his foot, and which was the immediate cause of his recapture, he says he was on his way to his home, anticipating going into and the skin free room blemish.

it is to be sincerely hoped that if the accom-plices of Mitchell are indeed Price and Smith, that efforts to adduce the sufficient testimony may prove successful to the end that violated justice may be vindicated. Very little can be obtained from the parties who know all the recent developments and what steps are being taken, but the Dispatch having obtained a patent on its "bed room-attachment schemes," as so success-fully worked to the detriment of Reagjuster caucuses, all of its reporters are "taking due notice-and governing themselves ac-

MARRIAGES. Married, February 25, 1880, by Rev. Dr. J. R. Sarlick, Mr. JOSEPH J. ROBINSON, or Albe-narie county, to Miss MARY E. BANCALARI, of his city.

of the famely are invited to attend.

Departed this life March 3, 1880, ELIZABETH, beloved wife of William Burks a native of Farraha, County of Cork, Ireland; aged fif y-seven years.

May her soul rest in peace.

Her funeral will take place from St. Peter's Cathedral THIS (Fridas) MORNING at 9 o'clock, The Irlends of the family are invited to attend.

Died, Thursday, March 4, 1880, PATRICK HARMAN, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

His funeral will take place from St. Peter's Cathedral, THIS (Friday) MORNING at 10 o'clock, Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

PERSONAL BRAUTY DEPENDENT ON A HEALTHY SKIN AND SCALP.

SOME OF THE TORTURES INFLICTED BY SKIN-DISEASES.

IMPURE BLOOD THE CAUSE OF MUCH SUFFERING. HOW TO PRESERVE AND HOW TO TREAT

THE SKIN. A POPULAR TREATISE ON THE SKIN IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

A fair skin, with a wholesome complexion and luxuriant tresses, is the secret of personal beauty. It indicates the purity of the system the perfect mechanism of the interior. The presence of hereditary bood poison of humor is first manifested on the skin. On the other hand, the heatthy skin—soft, pitant, and beautiful—not only affords the utmost gratification to the possessor, but shows to the world the purity of the blood and the regularity of the bodily functions.

most gratication to the blood and the regularity of the bodily functions.

A healthy system, with physical beauty and a fair exterior, is an inheritance never too highly valued. Whatever tends to their restoration when injured or in jecorardy from disease or want of care is worthy of careful consideration. The importance of health is self-evident. The power, force, and attraction of brauty is too appearent for ridicule. Its preservation is a subject of vital importance.

A lavy sufficted with cutaneous eruptions or loss of hair, in order to obtain a fair iskin and luxuriant tresses, would gladly exchange the difficulties of histories, would gladly exchange the difficulties that now may be otherwise handsome face, kands, or head for other and less conspicuous troubles of greater severity and of a more dangerous character. Many an estimable life has been embittered by caltingous affections. The sufficted lady imagines that every one sees and comments upon her looks. She avoids society and public places and endeavors to hide ber dunsery in seclusion. The struggle to improve her appearance is constantly renewed. No remedy promising rehef is too repulsive or dangerous.

A REFINE AND MERCHEY.

ARSENIC AND MERCUBY.

the most deadly of poisons are freely administered externally and internally until the system grouns beneath the load of poisons it is obligated to carry. Slight skin-blemishes produce this effect. When to the embitured mind is added the acute bodily suffering axiencing the more serious cutaneous afflictions, the toriure is unendurable. The burning heat, inflainmation, licting, and pain, input the sufferer to prefer the rest of oblivion. To the medical practitioner the fact is well known and too frequently observed that suffering patients tear and rend their flesh seeking a vain relief.

Some of these agencies which imperil nersonsal beauty, and ever destroy the human form divine, sprin; from decessated biood poisons, contracted, or more often inherited, by the innocent victim, from remote ancestors whose "sins have visited their children unto the third and fourth generation." The physician often fails to alleviate the torrure, for medical skill is at fau t in the cure, and the grave is the wetcome refuge for these sufferers. The names of such hideous diseases disfaure the pare and shock the ear, even in the milder form of salt-rheum, retter, ring-worm, nempbigas, poorlasis, lecrosy, ilchen, prurigo, and scald-head. These are all outward manifestations of blood poison.

There are humors which float in the blood concealed from ob cryation, and known only from their fattal and institution undermining of the genecealed from ob ervation, and known only from their fatal and insidious undermining of the gene-ral health, which say the very fountain of life. The

HEREDITARY BLOOD POISON HEREDITARY BLOOD POISON develops in the delicate tissues of the brain mental weaknesses and infirmities, idiocy and lusanity. It enlarges the glands of the throat, corrodes the fine membranes, and impairs the sense of smell and taste. It destroys the lungs or fills them with tuberculous secretions. It cars away the coating of the stomach, enlarges the hyer, clogs the kidneys, and preys on the whole alimentary canal. The muscles it contracts and renders powerless with rheumatism, while the secretions of the joints, abnormal from its effects, cause the painful and direful goat. No family in the land is too humble to escape its ravages; no blood in America so bine and so pure as to be free from anxicus care for its preservation.

and so pure as to be free from anxious care for its preservation.

With a view to impart some important and useful information on the construction and preservation of the skip and bair, and on the proper treatment of them when diseased, as well as to trace the source of skin diseases to a vittated condition of the blood, the results of a practical and thorough investigation of the subject have been reduced to a popular form. A kind and overruling Providence has decreed that all the lifts that human flesh is heir to can be prevented, alleviated, or banished by the incentity or science of man.

ANATOMY OF THE SKIN.

his foot, and which was the immediate cause of his recapture, he says he was on his way to his home, anticipating going into and leaving the neighborhood in the night. His saim was to get some money at home and then to make for the South.

If one could eliminate from his mind all thoughts of the damnable deed Mitchell is condemned for he would look very pitiful lying in his cell with one foot amputated and with the dreadful terror, of a violated law hanging over him.

The developments in the case are looked forward to with a great deal of interest, and it is to be sincerely hoped that if the accomplices of Mitchell are indeed Price and DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Although but one organ of the body, the skin is so complex a structure and so entirely dependent for beauty and health upon the purity of the blood and other fluids of the body, that it offers a sufficient field for the itie study of physicians, and it is a pleasure to record the fact that many eminent names are emissioned in medical literature for faithful service in this department of steince.

Skin diseases have been divided into two classes, local and constitutional, or diseases which affect the general structure of the skin, implicating all the tissues witch enter into its composition, or diseases which affect the peolal structure of the skin, selecting as their seat either the vessels, glands, nerver, punities, or special organs that produce the hair or nnils. Those diseases which affect the general structure of the skin are the effects of blood poison, either acquired or inherited. This amplies to the whole class of diseases, excepting scables, parastile animais, burns, scales, frost the, and chibdains. It incondes crythema in its various forms, dandruf, crysipelas, rash, nottle rash, summer rash, tooth roah, wildfire rash, prurigo, tetter, psoriasis, scale, shing'es, rangucorm, boil, sty, carbunctes, scarey—all traccable to blood poison, Under this head come lepra, lepus, scrofula, tubercies, ulcres, lepros, spatial diseases, and are deep-scaled in the blood, but are the enemies of beauty.

are occurred in the viscos, the late in the reased in the vessels, the curves, the tubes, and the various clands, and are as numerous, if tot so well known, draded, and fatal as the above. Included in this fist are vessels, estimated in the last are parts, estimated visits, probated skin, tumors, tubercies, baidness, seald-head, and deformed nails. The

TREATMENT
of skin-diseases, from the nature of the trouble, has
been constitutional and local, and has varied with
the times and the knowledge, experience, and judemen of the physician or charlatae who has had the
true in charge.
The reatment is by no means uniform, even by
obysicians of the same school. Some aprly remelies externally, some internally. In one respect
here is remarkable unanimity among all practiloners of mesticine—viz., that the only cure in their
tharmacoputa is the use of the most deadly drugs
and mineral posions.
A distinguished authority, who has made a spe-

cialty of cuitabeous diseases, states that in their treatment three remedies with specific properties are needed; First, as internal remedy possessing estimatile, toute, and afternive properties, which will enable it to expel through the natural purifiers of the body—viz. the lungs, liver, hidneys, howely, and skin—the constitutional potton which fasts in the blood and circulating fluid of the body. Second, an external, unchangeable application of jely consistence that may arrest inflammation or irritation and destroy fungus or parasitic prowins; and thirdly, an emollient and bealing sono free from caustic alkalies and irritating properties, for cleansing diseased surfaces, and parasitic in a milder form the medicinal properties of the external spelication.

After eight years of scientific investigation, careful experimente, and pattent surty, these three remedies have been discovered, and have met with a cordial reception from sufficient humanity from physicians and hospitals wherever introduced.

Messars. Weeks & Fotter, chemists and drugrists of Hoston, a house long established and favo, ably known wherever American commerce has reschedere the parties to whom is due the credit of latroducing to the world a discovery which has already accomplished so much and which promises so much.

THESE GREAT REMEDIF,8

are mostly composed of substances giver beforesed texadicing, and the claim is the that they

THESE GREAT REMEDIT, as are mostly composed of substances gever before used in medicine, and the claim i 10 A that they are used in medicine, and the claim i 10 A that they are a great medical discovery. After 2, thoroughly successful trial of their merit, it is 0 ar duty, as well as pieasure, to give to the public the results, hoping thereby to lessen, as far as in 1 are power, the great suffering caused by the diseases, under consideration.

THE FILAST

of these remedies has been appropriately named Cuticura, from cutie, the kin, and curo, a cure. It possesses wonderful to gative properties, and may be applied to raw and mill med surfaces without irritation or pain. It will some surfaces without irritation or pain. It will some a surfaces without help the dischart and wearly fungus or unpattural growths on the tkin and feator in which has been and purify the pores of the skin and restore to healthy and 1 agular action the glands, tubes, and vessels. It late, fresh, fragrant, toothing, and healing jelly, which to be appreciated must be compared with the nauseous compounds which it supplants. THE SECOND,

THE SECOND,
the Cutle are Medicinal Toltet Soan, receives its characteristic name from the remeay to which it owes its volumble heating and useful properties. It is free from caustic alsolies, and is of a delicate, caural green color. Its emodileit, soothing, and heating action is the same as Cuticura, to a modified for a. Aside from its medic nai properties, it is more valued as a follet, bath, and nursery sanative than any other soan. It cleanses, soothes, whitens, and beautifies the skin, and is a natural preventive of injury to the complexion and hands from the heats of summer and the chins of winter.

An onnee of prevention is nawhere rewarded with more pounds of cure than in the care of the skin, and no remedy or method is more appropriate than the Cuticura Soan. It dissolves away undue exudation of greasy matter from the oil-plands, which causes the skin to shine, prevents clogging of the pores and tubes, and sumt are the circuration of the blood through the small blood, essels, giving color, freshness, and beauty to the complexion, amply repeying every moment of eare.

This soap is also specially prepared for shaving, and is called Cuticura Medicinal Shaving, Soan, and will be found of great value by gentlemen suffering from tender, inflamed, or diseased skin.

THE THIRD

THE THIRD

great remedy is called the Cuticura Resolvent because of its lutimate relation to Cuticura in the cure of skin and scaip diseases. Of all the remedies for the purification of the blood and circulating fluids none approach in specific medical action the wonderful properties of the Resolvent. In forty minutes after taking the first dose it may be detected, by chemical analysts, in the saliva, sweat, fat, and clood, showing that it has entered the blood and circulating fluids, and made the cutire circuit of the human labyrinth many times. Chemical tests show it to be present in the water with which the patient has bathed on rising in the morning, which proves concludively that it has entered sale become a part of the circulating fluids, cuabling it to traverse every diseased cell, tube, and vessel of the skin, and leave its wholesome constituents upon the surtage of the body.

and leave its wholesome constituents upon the surtace of the body.

But it does more than this. It is a powerful purifying agent, acting through the great purifiers of the body—the itings, liver, kidneys, bowels, and skin. It neutralizes and resolves away blood poisons, caused by the virus of scrofula, cancer, canker, malarial or contagious diseases. It destroys microscopic in eets or parasites which infest the water and air of malarial regions, and breed many forms if skin diseases. It regulates the stomach and bowels, and perfects digestion, so as to admit of a rapid increase of wholesome tissue and strength. Hence its power to climinate from the system all the destructive elements that toster and maint in diseases of the blood, skin, and scalp.

A noted physician says: "It is now nearly a year since I first publish endorsed the Cuticura remedies as the purest, safest, and most reliable remedies for the treatment of all forms of skin, scalp, and blood dheases with which I was acquainted. I have at this moment nothing to retract, and were it keeesary to use stronger language, even at the risk of exceeding the bounds of professional citiquet e. I should 6 el it my duty to do so." That these statements may not go forth uncorroborated, we append the following reforth uncor-arkable cures. LEPRA.

and the second control of the contro

HENDERSON, JEFFERSON COUNTY, N. Y.
8 worn to before me this 19 h day of January,
1880.

A. M. LEFFINGWELL.
Justice of the Peace. Justice of the Peace.

We hereby certify that we are acquainted with the aforesaid Hiram E. Carbenter, and know his condition to have been as stated. We believe his statement to be true in every particular.

L. B. SIMMONS & SON, Merchants, Henderson, N.Y.;
G. A. THOMPSON, Merchant, Henderson, N.Y.;
A. A. DAVIS, Henderson, N.Y.;
MILLARD E. JOINER, Merchant, Henderson, N.Y.;
JOHN CARPENTER, Henderson, N.Y.;
A. M. LEFFINGWELL, Autorney and Counsellor at Law, Henderson, N.Y.;
SCROFULOUS HUMOR.

SCROFULOUS HUMOR.

Hon, William Taylor, Boston, Mass., State Senator of Ma sackusetts, permanently cured of a humor of the face and sealp that had been treated unsuccessfully for twive years or many of Boston's best physicians and most notes specialists, as well best physicians and most notes specialists, as well as European authorities. He says: "After the fivst two of three weeks' use of these remedies, I was greatly encouraged by a gradual isseaning of the inflammation of a number of paintul sores. I carefully, faithfully, and cheerfully foilewed the directions to the letter, feeling cach week nearer a cure, until at the present moment, after three months' use of CUTICUBA RESMIDIES and twelve years of as constant suffering as was ever endured, I can say that I am cured, and pronounce my case the most remarkable on record. I have been so elated with my success that I have stepped men on the street who were afflicted and told them to get the CUTICUBA REMEDIES, and they would cure them. This is why I am so grafeful to you, for I believe them to be the best and greatest obscovery of the age, and that they will cure all who are suffering with these diseases." SCROFULOUS HUMOR.

ECZEMA.

LAW OFFICE OF CHAS. HOUGHTON, 17 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.

17 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON.

I feel it a duty to inform you, and through you all who are interested to know the fact, that a most disagre cable and obstinate case of Sait-Freum or Eczema, which has been under my per-onal observation from its first appearance to the present time-about ten (10) years—covering the greaser portion of the patient's body and fin by with its peculiar irritating and fiching seab, and to which all the known methods of treating such disease has been applied without benefit, has completely disappeared, leaving a clean and healthy skin, under the use of Curicura, i can and do hearthy advise all similarly afficied to try the remedy which has been so effectual in this case.

Very truly yours,

CHAS. HOUGHTON.

ECZEMA RODENT.

I have suffered over thirteen years with skin-dis-

CHAS. HOUGHTON.

ECZEMA RODENT.

I have suffered over thirteen years with skin-disease in my hands and limby, sushing constant irritation, depriving me of rest and attention to business. I sought many remedies here and cloewhere, also use of sulphur baths, without permanent cure. Last May a physician cahed my disease Eczema Rodent; spots appeared on my hands, head, and face, cyts became much inflamed and granulated, causing at length impaired sight. Internal and external remedies were prescribed by a leading physician for six months, was then introduced to another, and a consultation of several leading physician for six months without any permanent cure I bought lew bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT. two boxes of CUTICURA, and some SOAP, and can testify with great pleasure to the immediate effect they have had in my case, resulting in a perfect cure. The physician spronounced my case the most aggravated one that had ever come under their excerience and practice. I recommend and highly incore the CUTICURA REMEDIES. Yours traly.

Clifford street and Woodward avenue.

DETRO T. MICH. Jaouary 24, 1879.

SALT-RHEUM FOR A LIFETIME.

I have had a most wonderful cure of salt-heum; I had it on my beard, face, neck, arms, and legs. I was not able to walk, only on my hands and knees, for one year. I have not been able to help my self for eight years. I tried hundreds of remedies; not one had the least effect. The doctors said my case was mourable. So my parents iried everything that came along. I saw the advertisement and concluded to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. The first box of CUTICURA Broacht the humor to the surface of my skin. It would drop of as it came out, until now I am entiled well. Alt I can say is, I thank you most heartily for my cure. Any percon who inhuks this letter a fraud, let them write or come and see m; and find out for them-tyes.

Yours traly, Will MCHONALD.

1816 BUTTERPIELD STREET, CHICAGO, ILL., March 4, 1879.

in its worst form on the back and shoulders. For eighteen months he was under, medical treatment, sometimes better and sometimes worse, but never cured. As the Impetity increased in severity, his hair began to fall of any day, and he was fearful that he would lose it off. July months ago he began the use of the Curict, and Remedies, and by perseverance and the regular application of the remedies he is now total of every phase of the discase, but has a better heart of hair than ever before. I sum therefore enabled, by personal observation, in certify to the great curative properties of the Curicura Remedies in the treatment of skin and scalp diseases. Truly your,

Sarnia, Canada, October 14, 1879.

Tetter.

SARNIA, CANADA, October 14, 1879.

Mr. Robert Stewart has been a great sufferer for years with Tetter of a very siggravated form. He has received treatment from half a doze of the best physicians in this locality with but little relief. Some time ago he began the use of the CUTICURA KEMEDIES, which have helped him beyond all expection. Also relieved a rheumatic affection of the hip, for which he is very thankful. There are other cases in this town thas can give similar testimonials.

Respectfully your.

W. V. RYARD, Druggist.

PSORIASIS.

I have been afflicted for place years with Psoriasis, and have scent hundreds of dollars for doctors and staff they call blood purifiers. Doctors and staff they call blood purifiers. Doctors did not know what to call my disease. I would scratch nights until I scratched myself raw; then it would dry and form into scales, which would all be scratched off next night, and so on. I have been completely cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Most respectfully. THOMAS DELANY.
CONCORD STREET, CUSTOM MILL, MAMPHIS, TENN., June 16, 1879.

RINGWORM HUMSER. RINGWORM HUMOR.

CONCORD STREET, CUSTOM MILL, MAMPHIS, TENN., June 16, 1879.

RINGWORM HUMOR.

I have had a Rigworm Humor—got at the barber's—for six years, which spread all over my cars, face, and neck, and which litched and irritated me a great deal. I have used many remedies by advice of physician without benefit. The CULICURA REMEDIES have entirely cured me, taking every bit of numor off my face and leaving it as smooth as a dollar.

8 EORGE W. REOWN, Mason.

8 MARSHALL STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. L. Noyember 29, 1879.

SKIN HUMOR.

I have been self-cled with a troublesome skin disease, covering atmost completely the upper part of my body, cabsing my skin to assume a capper-colored hue. It could be rubbed off like dandruff, at times causing intolerable itening and the most intense suffering. I have used blood-nordiffers, pills, and other advertised rem dice, but experienced no relief until 1 procured the Culificura Emmilies, which, all bough used carelessly and irregularly, cured me, allaying that terrible iteling and restoring my skin to its natural color. I am willing to make affidavit to the truth of this statement.

Respec fully.

MILAN, MICH. July 3, 1873.

GUNNING SORES.

On the 23d of August, 1877. I had the mistortune of having my leg broken. In front of William Surn's dry-goods store, by a case of goods being thrown on me. The bone was set by a physician of this place. Upon removing the spinus, sores broke out from my knee to the heel, and several physicians called it varicose vetus, and ordered me to wear rubber stockings. After warring out about 25 worth of different makes without any signs of any cure, I bought the CUTICURA REMEDIES for the purpose, as I expressed it at the que, to be humbugged again. Before halt had been used I was asionished to see the sores he at up one by one, and now not one sore is to be seen. I recommended the same to a neighboring lady who had been troubled for years wills a sore wirst. After using hund-dis of remedies she is completely cured. Respectivity your,

DOVER, N. H.

SKIN HUMOR. DOVER, N. H. SKIN HUMOR.

I commenced to use the CUTICURA REMEDIES last J-ly. My face and herd, and some pa is of my body, we calmost raw. My head was covered with sea, and sores and my suffering was teraful. I had tried everything I had heard of in the "asta d West. My case was consider d a very bid one, I have now not a particle of Skin Humor about me, and my case is considered wonderful. It has been the means of selling a great many of the CUTICURA REMEDIES in this part of the country.

MRS, S. E. WHIPPLE.

DECATUR, MICH., November 17, 1878.

DECATUR, MICH., November 17, 1878.

MILK CRUST.

Last summer my sister, while visiting in Boston, bought a box of CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP for her little roy's head, who had the milk creast for more than two year, and for which she had tried almost every hing and exhausted the skill of several physicians. The CUTICURA cored him, and he is now a fine, healthy-looking boy, with a heautiful head of har. Yours.

MES. B. L. BOWER.

143 CUNTON STREET, CINCINNATI, O.

TETTER ON THE HANUS.

Having hear troubled for many years with the

TETTER ON THE HANDS.

Having been troubled for many years with the Tetter, and spent many a hard-caused dollar. I was given a trial of the ULTICUBA REMEDIES, and, thank God, my hands are well. I never naw anything do me good like that Sometimes my hart was sore thinking I would have to give up allogether with my sore hands, and having a small family to take care of: Dut, oh! thank God, my hands are well, so I again return thanks.

Respectfully, KLIZABETH BU KLEY.

LITTLETON, N. H., May 30, 1878.

purchased CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP and in about two weeks after commencing to use them I found the Da druff entirety gone. My scalp is now as free from it and as healthy as it could possibly see. I feel it my duty to be h you and the public to date the above facts.

Yours respectfully. THOMAS LEE.

Sewing Machine Daler.

No. 2276 FRANKFORD AVE., PHILADELPHIA, FA.

No. 2276 FRANKFORD AVE, PHILADBELPHIA, FA.
CHILDREN AND INFANTs.
Fred. Rohrer. Esq., cashier Stock-Growers National fank, Pueblo, Colorado, writes: "1 nm so well pleased with its effects on my baby that I cannot afford to be without it in my house. It is a wonderful cure, and is bound to become very popular as soon as Its virtues are known to the masses."

J. S. Wecks, Esq., town treasurer. St. Albans VI. says in a letter dated May 28: "It works to a charm on my baby's face and head. Cured the head entirely, and has hearly cleaned the face of sores. I have recommended it to several, and Dr. Plant has ordered it for them."

M. M. Chick, Esq., 41 Franklin street, Bostom, says: "My little daughter, eighteen months old, has what the doctors called Fezema. We have tried most everything, and at last have used Curticura, and she is almost a new child, and we feel very harpy."

ECZEMA ON A CHILD.

ECZEMA ON A CHILD.

harty."

ECZEMA ON A CHILD.

My son, a lad twelve years of are, was afflicted with the worst form of Kezema for a period of eight years. So virulent was it that from the top of his nead to within a few inches of his ankles he was one mass of scabs, which refused to yield to any treatment that was attempted. Every remecy that was ruggested by friends or physicians was tried in vain. Allopathy, homeopathy, herbs, roots, saltware haths, faxseed poulitiee, soans, ontiments, and, in short, everything that could be done to cradicate the disorder seemed only to aggravate it, and the child's life became a barden to him, and the expense of the various experiments was a constant drain upon our resources.

My wife, reading the advertisement of the Custoura Remedies in one of the daily papers, resolved to make o e more attempt at a cure. (The dissease was now encroaching upon his face and seemed his curable.) I gave a reluciant consent to the proposal, and an interview was sought with a famous lady physician of New York, who made a most thorough examination of the case and promised a cure without the least bestiration by the use of your Cuticura Remedies. In ONE WEEK there was a marked chainge, the raw and angry sores began to grow hat and alons the outer edges scaled off, and as time wore on they began to disappear entirely, until at the present writing the only vestige is one small spot upon the torearm, scarcely visible, and fast disappearing.

Thus after cight years of expense and anxiety.

Sincerely yours.
CHAS. EAYRE HINKLE,
249 Fairmount ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J.
EVERY SPECIES OF SKIN-DISEASE. EVERY SPECIES OF SKIN-DISEASE.

It would require every column of this paper to do justice to a description of the cures performed by the Cuticura Bemedies. Externa of the radius of the hands and of the ends of the fugers, very cifficult to treat and usually considered incurable; small patches of tester and sails theum on the ears, mose, and sides of the face; scald-head, with loss of hair withous number; heads covered with dandruff and scaly eructions—especially of children and infants, many of which since birth had been a mass of subsensoriasis, lenvesy, and other frishful forms of asin-diseases; scrofulous ulcura old sores, and discharging wounds; each and alt of which have been speedily, permanently, and comomically cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

by the Cuticura Remedies.

A TRIUMPHANT RECORD.

Of such a record the inventors of the Cuticura Remedies may be justly proud. They are a grand medical trimuph, a trimuph that will be gratefully remembered by thousands long after the originators have leasted away.

To relieve and permanently cure diseases of the situ and scalp which have been the torture of a lifetime, to replace the repulsive evidences of disease with the glow of health, and thus render besutiful the face of man or woman, is to deserve the gratitude of mankind.

That Cuticura externally applied, with a proser use of the Cuticura Soon and the internal use of the Cuticura Resolvent, will cure speech y and permanently the worst forms of this name scalp-disease with loss of bair, we think we have fully demonstrated. Grand curative blessings are thus substituted for death-dealing polsons. Mercury, arsenic, zinc and lead, and a thourand and one other revoluting, polsonous, and sens-elest thinks, must now sighting, polsonous and sens-elest thinks, must now sight into obscurity before the wonderful healing powers of the Cuticura Remedier.

HANDSOME NEW SCRAP-ALBUMS, AUTO-GRAPH ALBUMS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS; SPRING-BACK MUSIC-FOLIOS, MUSIC-BOXES, &c., bought before the rise, which was

20 per cent. A few NICKEL CLOCKS, making the line again complete- every one fully warranted. TUMBLERS, Haber and Star patterns, at 35c, per

PARCY GOODS.

dogen. New-pattern JELLY-, PRESERVE-, and Pic.

RLE DISHES, in glass, at 10c.

HAIR-BRUSHES, DRESSING-COMBS, TUCKING-COMBS, HAIR-PINS, ROUND COMBS. TOILET-MIRRORS. CLOTHES-BRUSHES, WHISK-BROOMS, TOILET SOAPS, &c., &c., in great variety, and at very low prices.
PLAYING-CARDS, DOMINOES, CHIPS, CHESS,

BACKGAMMON, &c., &c., to suit all, Another invoice of CARRIAGE- and BUGGY-WHIPS at all prices, from 25c, to \$2. RIDING-WHIPs. in fine raw-hide-covered or n

RIDING-WHIPS. In Sue raw-filde—covered or un-covered—at 10 to 40c.

See our assortment of ROUND-WOOD BOWLS.

BREAD-TRAYS. STEWPANS (covered or no-covered). PORCELAIN-LINED PRESERVA-ING-KETTLES, COLANDERS, BROOMS.
FLOOR-BRUSHES, COLANDERS, BROOMS. CRUMB-BRUSHES (with or without pant) TEA-TRAYS, Child's TABLE-TRAYS, &q., de H sizes LADIES' FOXED GAITERS and GRAIN-LEATHER SHOES, at \$1.

MEN'S HEAVY BROGANS at \$1.

MEN'S STIFF and SOFT HATS, in black of colors-great bargains. 4-WHEELED WAGONS, CAMP-CHARS ROCKING-CHAIRS, HIGH TABLE-CHAIRS

NURSERY CHAIRS, &c. My stock is large and of great variety. All your

warranted as represented, and prices as low, and in many lower than can be found in town.

W. A. STEVENS, fe 27 No. 505 Broad steet. DRY GOODS

GREAT SACRIFICE OF

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY OF SECURING BARGAINS EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Although goods of every kin I are advancing, we have concluded to sell OUR ENTIRE STOCK

FOR CASH ONLY. TO MAKE A CHANGE IN BUSINESS.

AT

PRIME COST

THIS IS NO HUMBUG, as we mean what we say. All who want goods can

on their purchases by buying of us. Our stock must. be sold in the next sixty days. COURTNEY & POWELL.

429 Brond street. CLOTHING. 903 MAIN STREET.

OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. E. B. SPENCE & SON.

903 MAIN STREET. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY. E. B. SPENCE & SON, 903 MAIN STREET.

> WHITE DRESS SHIRTS, ONE DOLLAR EACH.

E. B. SPENCE & SO 903 MAIN STREET. DISSOLUTIONS & PARTNERSRIPS, MR. WINSTON WITHDRAWS FROM

Mt. WINSTON WITHDRAWS FROM
THE CONCERN OF GILLESPIE. WIN
STON & CO. The business will be continued under
the firm-name of GILLESPIE & CO. who are
alone authorized to sign the name of the old firm.
RICHMOND, March 3, 1880.

I ask for the new concern the same liberal patronuse bestowed upon the old.
E. H. WINSTON.

RICHMOND, VA., March 1, 1880. Dissolution.

The co-partner hip heretofore existing betwee H. B. OWEN and J. B. MOORE, under the firm name of H. B. OWEN & CO., is this cay disserve by mutual consent, J. B. MOORE assuming all the habilities of sold firm. Parties having culum agrains them will per ent the same to him for actil moral and all persons indebted to said firm will set lether accounts with him.

11. B. OWEN.

12. B. MOORE.

RICHMOND, V.A., March 1, 1886.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned the firm and style of WHITEHLEST & OWEN for the manufacture of SASH, B. INDS, 1000Es, &c.; and having purchased the tools, fixtures and machinery of the lare firm of H. B. Owen & Co., will continue the business hereforer earned on them.

| W. J. WHITEHLEST, lare with J. J. Montague; H. B. OWEN, late of B. B. Owen & Co. late of B. B. Owen & Co.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A CO-PARTNERSHIP under the name and style of HORACE BLACKMUR & CO..

or the MANUFACTURING OF TORACCO AND CIGARS in the city of Richmond.
HORACE BLACKMUR.
EDWARD BLACKMUR. WE, GEORGE LEE AND E. A. SAUN-WE, GEORGE LEE AND E. A. SAUNDERS, have this day formed a limited COPARTNERSHIP to conduct in the city of Richmond, Va., where we both reside, the GENERAL GROCERY AND PROVISION BUSINESS for the period of one year from this date.

GEORGE LEE is the general partner and E. A. SAUNDERS is the special partner, and has contributed the sum of ten thousand dollars as his input into the concern, which is to do business under the style of GEORGE LEE.

Given under our hands this 14th day of February, A. D. 1880.

GEORGE LEE.

E. A. SAUNDERS.

State of Virginia. city of Richmond-to wil A State of Virginia, city of Richmond-fo-eff

1. CHARLES U. WILLIAMS, a notary public for
the city aforesaid, in the Stace of Virginia, do herely
certify that George Lee and E. A. Sounders, whose
names are signed to the foregoing writing, have the
day acknowledged the Same before in In my and
city; and I do further certify that George Lee at the
same time made oath before me that E. A. Samders
has actually paid to him in cash the sum of tes
thousand collars as bis imput into the partnerskip
mentioned.

Given under my hand this 14th day of Frbraary
A. D. 1880. CHARLES U. WILLIAMS,
fe 15-6w

CHARLES U. WILLIAMS,

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP The firm of WILLIS & TALIAFERRO is this day dissolved by include consent.

Mr. E. C. TALIAFERRO will continue the business, to whom all claims against the concern will sepresented, and all parties indebted will please make payment.

J. N. WILLIS.
E. C. TALIAFERRO.

NOTICE.

I will continue to conduct the RETAIL AND DISPENSING BUSINESS at the corner of Fourth and Frankin streets. With increases facilities, and by unremitting attention to the same I hope to merit • continuance of the patronnes so fiberally bestowed in the past.

E. C. TALIAFERRO.

merit & continuance of the paironage so liberally bestowed in the past. E. C. TALIAFERRO.

I recommend Mr. TALIAFERRO to the public as entirely competent and wor, by of its conformer. BICHMOND, VA., March 1, 1880. mh 1,335

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNER SHIP.—The firm of PUTNEY & WATIS is this day dissolved by mu usi consent. All claims against the concern will be paid by Stephen Putney, to whom parties indebted to the concern will please make payment. STEPHEN PUTNEY. WILLIAM K. WATIS.

I will continue the BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS in all its branches at the old stand of Putney & Watts, and hope to receive a continuance of the Patronage so liberally obstowed on the old onnero.

STEPHEN PUTNEY.

NOTICE.

sure in recommending my friends to

AMES L. APPERSON, REAL ESTATE AGENT, &C., has removed his office to NO S KORTH ELEVENTH SUPERT, where he would be pleased to see and serve his friends and all others aving business in his line.

505 BROAD STREET. cok at the assortment of PAPER and ENVE-LOPES, in boxes, at 10, 12, 14, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, and 50c., which is one third less than the same qualities and styles are sold in town, I have one specialty of 24 sheets of PAPER, 12 CARDS, and 36 ENVELOPES, that pleases all